Virginia Gazette
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED BY *THOMAS NICOLSON*, TWODOORSABOVE THE *EAGLE-TAVERN*, RICHMOND.

[Price 15/ per Annum.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1793. [NUMBER 518.]

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, December 13.

R. Gregg took his ſeat this day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the houſe, that they have paſſed a bill, which originated in the houſe, entitled, an act to provide for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels—with amendments, in which they requeſt the concurrence of the houſe.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, containing a plan for the reduction of the public debt, or motion of Mr. Sedgwick, was referred to a committee of the whole.

A motion for its being made the order of the day, this day week, was oppoſed. Mr. Murray objected to ſo early a day. The ſubject, ſaid he, is important: the ſtate of Maryland has a right to ſix votes in this houſe; it ſo happens, that four ſeats of the repreſentation from that ſtate, are vacant. He wiſhed, therefore, that a more diſtant day may be appointed; as, in that caſe, it was highly probable, that ſtate would be fully repreſented. Other reaſons for a more diſtant day, were urged by ſeveral gentlemen. This day fortnight was finally agreed to.

The houſe took into conſideration the amendments by the committee of the whole to the coaſting bill. They agreed to ſome of the amendments reported, with amendments; others were rejected. A clauſe was propoſed to be added, requiring from the owners, or maſters of veſſels, a particular enumeration of all the goods, wares and merchandize tranſported in the ſeveral coaſting veſſels from time to time. This occaſioned ſome debate: it was objected to as involving a great and unneceſſary expence, without affording a correſponding benefit: as tending to obſtruct the coaſting trade, ſo as almoſt to deſtroy the ſame; it was ſaid, it would be nugatory, being, in many caſes, impracticable. The clauſe was ſupported, as conducive to information relative to the products and real conſumptions of the ſeveral ſtates; points, on which very different opinions were entertained: that the expence would not probably be more than the addition of one clerk to the treaſury department: that the duty would devolve on the collectors; and be a buſineſs of courſe &c. The motion was at length withdrawn. Some verbal corrections were made in ſeveral ſections: and then, by general conſent, the bill was laid on the table, for further conſideration.

The amendments of the ſenate, to the bill providing for regiſtering and recording all ſhips or veſſels were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Steele moved the following reſolution:

That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this houſe, a return of all the commiſſioned officers, non commiſſioned officers and privates belonging to the regular eſtabliſhment of the United States, ſpecifying the regiments or corps to which they belong, and the time of their entering the ſervice.

This motion was agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the eſtimate of appropriations, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—the chairman obſerved, that the ſubject was before the committee without any ſpecific proviſion.

Mr. Kitchell moved, that the committee ſhould riſe and report the reſolutions ſubmitted ſome time ſince.

It being remarked that theſe reſolutions were yet to be determined on, having never been reported to the houſe: they were again read: and then a motion for the committee to riſe, and report, was made, and agreed to. The committee accordingly roſe and reported the reſolutions, which were taken into conſideration by the houſe. The items of the eſtimate were again recited——the ſum in the eſtimate for the ſupport and expences of the loan offices, occaſſioned conſiderable converſation——the accounts of the ſeveral loan-offices, were again read, it was remarked that the amount of this account exceeded that of Penſylvania, and indeed of all the other accounts. This diſparity it was ſaid, was very extraordinary, and did not appear to be accompanied with any ſufficient reaſons, for ſo great a difference; and though the accounts had been ſettled by the proper officers of the treaſury, yet that they were liable to be reviſed by the houſe.

Some remarks in oppoſition were made.

The queſtion on agreeing to the ſum reported in the eſtimate for the loan offices was carried in the affirmative.

The houſe having proceeded through the items included in the ſeveral reſolutions.—

A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto.

And Meſſrs. Lawrence, Baldwin, Smith, (N. H.) Steele and Giles were appointed.

A motion that the eſtimate of contingencies received from the war department, with the other papers relative to the eſtimate of appropriations be referred to the ſelect committee was, after ſome debate, ſuperceded by a motion to adjourn.

FRIDAY, December 14.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee to whom were referred ſundry petitions from invalids—alſo the letter from the Judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of the ſtate of (N. C.) brought in a report——which was read.—This report propoſes a repeal of the ſeveral ſections in the laws paſſed laſt ſeſſion, enjoining certain duties on the Judge of the circuit courts, reſpecting invalids—and details a ſubſtitute, in lieu of the proviſions contained in the ſame, more competent to the benevolent and general purpoſes intended by ſaid act.—This report was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole for the laſt Monday in December. Interim one hundred copies to be printed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, enclo-ſing a report containing liſts of the names of perſons returned as invalids by the ſeveral Judges of the circuit courts, to the War-office—with an account of the circumſtances, attending the ſeveral caſes. This report being read, was referred to the committee of the whole on the laſt Monday of the preſent month.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, two preceding reports from the Secretary of War, on the ſame ſubject, were referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Livermore brought in a report on the petition of the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes, praying to be exempted from the charge of a re-ſurvey of their lands. This report was in favor of the prayer of the petition—read, and laid on the table.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels, were taken into conſideration. The firſt, ſecond and third amendments were agreed to. The fourth amendment was to ſtrike out the 17th ſection of the bill, which was deſigned to guard effectually againſt colluſion in regard to American veſſels—it having, been aſcertained that impoſitions in this reſpect, had been practiſed with ſucceſs. The amendment of the Senate was objected to—it was ſaid it left the door ſtill open to the owners of foreign veſſels to evade payment of foreign tonnage. Meſſrs. Goodhue, Williamſon, Sedgwick, Parker and Madiſon, oppoſed the amendment.

Mr. Fitzſimons appeared to be partially in favor of the amendment—he obſerved that there was no clauſe in the Britiſh navigation law, equally rigid with that propoſed in the bill, and which the Senate have objected to.—He obſerved that the policy of ſuch reſtrictions as went to diſcourage the building of veſſels in the United States, may well be doubted—but though he was not perfectly ſatisfied with the clauſe in the bill, yet he ſhould not vote to concur with the Senate.—Mr. W. Smith ſaid he agreed with the gentleman from Pennſylvania in his remarks, but ſhould draw a very different concluſion—and ſhould therefore be in favor of concurring with the Senate—but if the Houſe ſhould not be diſpoſed to concur, he enquired whether the propoſal to ſtrike out the clauſe could not be adopted, without agreeing to the ſubſtitute? Mr. Barnwell was in favor of concurring with the Senate. Mr. Parker oppoſed the amendment—he ſaid the operation of the propoſed clauſe from the Senate, might tend to encreaſe the building of American veſſels, but would moſt certainly tend to the injury of the mercantile intereſt, in general.—The colluſions alluded to by ſeveral gentlemen, he obſerved had undoubtedly taken place—and if there is not ſome effectual proviſion, like that in the bill, adopted, the commerce of the United States in a few years would be transferred to foreigners altogether. Mr. Madiſon was oppoſed to the amendment—he added a few remarks corroborative of the ſentiments delivered by Mr. Parker—and then the queſtion being put, the amendment of the Senate was diſagreed to.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary informing the Houſe, that the Senate have paſſed a bill in addition to, and for altering the act for extending the time allowed for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.—This bill was read, and laid on the table.

A motion being made for the Houſe to go into a committee of the whole on the confidential meſſage from the Preſident of the United States—Mr. Sedgwick took the chair, and the doors of the gallery were ſhut.

MONDAY, December 17.

The bill from the Senate, for extending the time limitted for ſettling the accounts between the individual ſtates and the United States, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on the 2d Monday in January next.

A report on the petition of Simon Fair, was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the houſe took up a committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee to whom had been referred the petition of the executors of Edward Carnes, together with the Secretary of the Treaſurer's report thereon——and agreed to the report of the ſelect committee in favor of the claim—roſe and reported, and the houſe ordered, that the ſame committee be directed to bring in a bill conformable thereto. Confidential buſineſs—galleries ſhut.

TUESDAY, December 18.

Petitions were preſented by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Muhlenbergh, from the officers of the late New-York and Pennſylvania lines.

A petition of John Sadler, read, praying payment of a ballance due—referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, that the committee of the whole, on that part of the Secretary of the Treaſurer's report on the reimburſement of the loan made at the bank of the United States, be diſcharged, and a ſelect committee appointed to bring in a bill authoriſing a loan for that purpoſe.

Confidential buſineſs—galleries ſhut.

WEDNESDAY, December 19.

A communication was received from the war department, covering a letter from General Wilkinſon, giving an account of an attack of ſome of the weſtern Indians, on a body of regulars under Major Adair, near Fort St. Clair, and a letter from James Seagrove communicating the favorable iſſue of an interview with the Creeks.

Mr. Sedgwick called up the motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to reimburſe the loan had of the bank of the United States. It was agreed to and Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Lawrence and Murray appointed.

The houſe then went into committee, Mr. Dayton in the chair, on the bill to regulate the intercourſe with the Indian tribes. The committee roſe, after making ſundry amendments, which were reported to the houſe.

THURSDAY, December 20.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Ludwick Kuhn, was read. This report was againſt the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Murray preſented a memorial of ſundry of the Officers of the late Maryland line of the Army, in behalf of themſelves and the privates of the ſaid army. The object of this memorial is ſimilar to thoſe from the Officers of the Penſylvania and New-York lines, which is, compenſation for the depreciation and loſs ſuſtained by them on the certificates received for their ſervices. This memorial was read and laid on the table, with the others.

Mr. Steele laid a reſolution on the table, to the following purport, viz.

That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to reduce the military eſtabliſhment of the United States to regiments of corps, conſiſting each of non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians, with ſuch proportion of commiſſioned officers as the Preſident may think proper to continue in ſervice.—And to repeal ſo much of an act paſſed the 5th March, 1792, entitled, "an act for making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the Frontiers of the United States," as may contravene this intentions.

This motion, Mr. Steele ſaid, he was influenced to bring forward, from two motives. The firſt was to afford more effectual protection to the frontiers—the other was, that by this reduction a ſum of money might be drawn from the War Department, to be applied to the reduction of the public debt, ſo that a neceſſity for new taxes, to effect that object, may be ſurperceded.

The ſelect committee, to whom the coaſting bill had been re-committed, reported ſundry amendments, which were taken into conſideration by the Houſe, and all of them agreed to.

Mr. Clark objected to a clauſe in the 12th ſection, which enjoins that every change of the maſter of every packet or ferry-boat, ſhall be reported at the cuſtom-houſe the firſt opportunity. Mr. Dayton ſtated the inconveniencies to which the maſters and owners of the ſmall coaſting craft and packet boats belonging to the ſtate of New-Jerſey would be particularly expoſed by this injunction, where the maſters are very frequently charged. To remove this objection Mr. Goodhue propoſed to inſert theſe words, ferry boats exempted. This motion was adopted.

It was then ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes were taken into conſideration.

Objections were made to the fifth ſection, which contemplates legiſlating, and puniſhing crimes committed within the boundaries of the Indian countries—it was contended that the caſes mentioned were fully provided for by treaties, or by the laws of the reſpective ſtates; the whole ground, it was ſaid, is covered by theſe proviſions; and therefore there appears an impropriety, if not an abſurdity, in enacting, in a ſubſequent law, that certain puniſhments ſhall be inflicted for certain crimes, which are ſufficiently recognized by the ſeveral treaties already formed: that the attempt would operate unjuſtly, the proviſions may reach our own citizens, but cannot affect ſo fully as they ought the Savages. It was moved that the whole ſection ſhould be ſtruck out.

In oppoſition to this motion, it was ſaid, that the power of the general government to legiſlate in all the territory belonging to the Union not within the limits of any particular ſtate, cannot be doubted: if the government cannot make laws to reſtrain perſons from going out of the limits of any of the ſtates, and commit murders and depredations, it would be in vain to expect any peace with the Indian tribes. The power of Congreſs to legiſlate, independent of treaties, it was alſo ſaid, muſt be admitted—for it is impoſſible, that every caſe ſhould be provided for by thoſe treaties.

The queſtion being called for, Mr. Clark roſe and obſerved, that he conceived it was of importance that the houſe ſhould vote with their eyes open; and to enable them to do this, he ſaid he ſhould read the ordinance of the late Congreſs paſſed in 1787, reſpecting the ſettlement of the weſtern country. He obſerved that he believed very few of the members had turned their attention to it. He accordingly read ſuch parts, of the ordinance as he thought eſſential to the point which was to ſhew that the clauſe of the bill now under conſideration, would in its operation violate the ſolemn ſtipulations with the ſettlers contained in the ordinance, as full proviſion is contained in the ordinance to inſtitute all civil and criminal proceſſes.—The motion for ſtriking out the ſection was negatived. The amendments of the committee of the whole were agreed to with ſome amendments.—Various ſubſequent amendments were moved with various ſucceſs, ſome being agreed to and others rejected. Without finiſhing the diſcuſſion of the bill the houſe adjourned.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, December 12.

THE lateſt intelligence from Gaudaloupe and Martinico announces, that on the firſt of November every thing there was tranquil, and the greateſt harmony ſubſiſted between the planters and citizens. The towns began to realize the duration of their tranquility. The produce was at a moderate price—white ſugar from 13 to 16 dollars—brown ditto from 8 to 9 dollars—molaſſes 2 piſterines a gallon—fiſh from 7 to 8 dollars a hundred.

In November the weſtern part of the Iſland of Hiſpaniola was perfectly reſtored to peace; brown ſugar was ſold at 8 dollars, and molaſſes at 50 ſols per gallon, from thoſe iſlands. The provinces north and ſouth ſtill preſented a ſpectacle of deſolation; but the preparations conſtantly making encouraged the hope of the ſpeedy return of order and tranquility.

ELIZABETH TOWN, December 18.

YESTERDAY was apprehended, at Newark, and ſent back to New-York in irons, a perſon who ſaid his name was Web, and that he was a native of Maſſachuſetts. On examining him, one hundred and ſixteen counterfeit fifty dollar bills, of the bank of the United States, were found concealed in the ſocks of his boots, and the plate on which they were ſtruck, was alſo found on him. They were exceedingly bad executed, eſpecially the ſignature of the preſident and caſhier. Two of his accomplices were apprehended in New-York, on Monday laſt.

NEW YORK, *December* 21.

Counterfeit FRENCH CROWNS.

THE public are requeſted to be on their guard when receiving French crowns in payment, as there are ſome counterfeits in circulation in this city; they appear to be very well executed, and cannot readily be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe which are genuine, but by rubbing them with the thumb, when the waſh comes off, and they look like copper.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Dec. 20.

"By the Patuxent Planter we have received London papers to the 14th October, which confirm the account of the retreat of the redoubtable Duke of Brunſwick."

Extract of a letter dated the Hague, October 9.

THE Gazettes incloſed will inform you of the bombarding of Liſle. A report has circulated here to day of the Auſtrian army having retired from that place. I cannot ſay whether it is to be depended on. There being no official ſupplement publiſhed according to cuſtom with the Bruſſels Gazette, indicates at leaſt no ſucceſs having taken place.

"Another report, better authenticated, which circulates here, and which is written from Bruſſels by the Britiſh miniſter there to the ambaſſador at this place, is, that the Combined armies have been obliged to make a retrogade movement, ſuppoſed to proceed from the abſolute want of proviſions, a mortality which had taken place among their horſes, and diſeaſes among their men. If this is the caſe, and that they ſhould be forced to retire from France, it will be attended probably with conſequences of a ſerious nature to themſelves, and place the conteſt in a very unexpected poſition.

"The laſt accounts from Bruſſels before this were, that the French army was ſo ſurrounded as to have aſked to capitulate.—This was ſo fully believed, that the government of the Low Countries ſent an expreſs with it to their miniſter here, who immediately announced it in ſuch a public and official manner, as to have ſomewhat expoſed that government, it being certain that the details and circumſtances as then related, and ſaid to be received from the King of Pruſſia, were not true.

"On the French ſide, they ſtate this offer of capitulation, as an overture of negociation from the Duke of Brunſwick. A letter which I have juſt ſeen, being the copy of an extract of one from General Dumourier at St. Menehoud to General Biron, at Straſburg, affirms this to have been the caſe: A truce had been agreed on as he ſtates it, between his army and the Pruſſian army alone. He adds, "Le Duc de Brunſwick has ſpoiled all in ſending me a declaration—ſo there is an end of all truce.—I ſhall announce it to him this evening—this was the 1ſt of October. He adds, that he had begun to oppoſe the enemy with an army of 17,000 men, and that he now had one of an 100,000; that the Duke of Brunſwick had begun with one of 80,000, of which he had already loſt 25,000; and other things of this kind in his ſtyle. Although the details of this letter are certainly exaggerated, yet they ſerve to ſhew he is no longer in the difficult poſition in which he was not long before, and which gave riſe to the intelligence mentioned from Bruſſels.

The account you will ſee in the Leyden ſupplement of to-day, of the French having entered the empire, may be relied on. They are alſo in poſſeſſion of Savoy, where the people joined them, and are for municipalizing their country. Should theſe diſpoſitions paſs the Alps, and ſeize the lower order of people, nothing will be able to prevent its ravaging all Italy, their force and numbers being out of all proportion with the people of property, and the military; and where, in many parts, the military would probably join them."

Extract from Leyden Gazettes of the 9th and 12th October, 1792.

Bonn, 5th, October. The neceſſity in which the generals of the combined armies in France have been of drawing ſucceſſively to them all the German troops which were on the Rhine, firſt, the army of General Prince de Hohenlœ Reichberg, then the corps which had remained under the orders of Count d' Erback, has left the field open to the French, not only on the ſide of Thionville where they carried off a conſiderable Convoy, but alſo on the Rhine: having come from Straſburg and Fort Louis, they attacked with a far ſuperior force the 3000 Auſtrians which formed the garriſon of Spire, killed or made them priſoners, took poſſeſſion of the city, and ſent the military ſtores that were in it to Landau, the alarm was ſpread to Manheim, Worms, and even to Mentz. The inhabitants are taking to flight, and the conſternation is general. This expedition took place on the 29th of September. Above, on the Moſelle, the French have made a ſecond irruption into the electorate of Triers, 5000 Frenchmen with 9 cannon entered Metzig on the 29th at 7 A. M. forced the garriſon to evacuate, deſtroyed the proviſions, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated the 4th October.

By letters from Tourney, dated the day before yeſterday, we learn the bombardment of Liſle ſtill continues. Here follows the ſummons made to the commandant of that city, on the 29th of Sept. in the name of my Lord Duke of Saxe Teſchen.

"M. le Commandant,

"The army of his Majeſty the Emperor-King, which I have the honor to command is at your gates: the batteries are erected; humanity induces me, Sir, to ſummon you and your garriſon to ſurrender up the town and citadel of Liſle, in order to prevent the effuſion of blood. If you ſhould refuſe, you will compel me againſt my inclination to bombard a rich and populous city, which I wiſh to ſpare. I demand an immediate categorical anſwer.

(Signed) ALBERT,
Prince of Saxe Teſchen."

At the ſame time his Royal Highneſs made the following ſummons to the municipality of Liſle.

"I am, Gentlemen, before your city, with the army of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty truſted to my care; I come, in ſummoning you to ſurrender, as well as the citadel; to offer to its inhabitants his Majeſty's powerful protection; but if, by a vain reſiſtance, my offers ſhould not be properly valued, the batteries are erected and ready to hurl their thunders on the city; the municipality ſhall be anſwerable to their fellow citizens of all the diſaſters which muſt follow of courſe.

(Signed) ALBERT,
Prince of Saxe Teſchen."

The following are the anſwers made the ſame day, and delivered to Major D'Aſpre, to be delivered to the Prince commanding the Auſtrian army.

"M. le Commandant-General,

"The garriſon whom I have the honor to command, and I, are reſolved to be buried under the ruins of this place, rather than ſurrender it to our enemies; and the citizens, faithful as we are to the oath we have taken, to live free or die, are in the ſame diſpoſition, and will ſecond us with their utmoſt efforts.

Liſle, the 29th of September in the firſt year of the French Commonwealth, at noon.

(Signed) RUAULT, Marchal de Camp
Commander at Liſle.

The anſwer of the Municipality.

"To M. Albert de Saxe,

"Commander of the Auſtrian army: we have, Sir, juſt renewed our oath to be faithful to the Nation, to maintain liberty and equality, or die at our poſt, we will not be perjured.

Done at the Commons Houſe, the 29th September,
The Council-General of the Commons.

(Signed)
AUDRE, Mayor,
ROHART, Sec'y Pro. Tem.

In conſequence of theſe anſwers, the Auſtrians began on the ſame day the bombardment. On the next day, the 30th it was of the hotteſt, and ſeveral quarters of the city were at once diſcovered to be on fire. On the 1ſt of October, the attack was equally violent. The ſtreets are unpaved and the houſes unroofed. The fire of the beſieged has been well kept up.

Extract of a letter from Mentz, 2d, Oct.

The invaſion which General Cuſtine * has made, by order of General Biron, into the territory of the Empire; and the taking of Spire †, with the general magazine of military ſtores for the Imperial army; has ſpread terror and conſternation thro' all this part of Germany. Our city is ſhut up; no one can enter or go out of it. Even the navigation of the Rhine is ſtopped, to the great detriment of commerce. The number of fugitives come here from Heidelberg, Worms, and all that part of the Rhine, is conſiderable. Out of 3000 men who, under the orders of General Winkilmann, guarded Spire and the military ſtores, very few have eſcaped. They were almoſt all killed, drowned in the Rhine, or made priſoners, they did not however give up without making the braveſt defence. The French, the greateſt part of whom came out of Landau, were a body of 17 to 18000 men. Their ſuperiority was therefore two great to be reſiſted It is ſaid that they intend to purſue their march to this city. Having advanced to the diſtance of one league from Kircheim Pohland, where the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg reſides, the Court retired in haſte at 10 o'clock at night, with their moſt precious effects, and arrived at Weilbourg. It was on the 30th of September that Spire was taken, a ſtroke which muſt be conſidered as a moſt important, if not a deciſive one.

The following account of the capture of Ouanaminte, (a ſtrong negro poſt in French Hiſpaniola) by General Rochambeau, is conveyed in a letter from the Secretary of the National Commiſſion, dated Nov. 8, 1792:—

"I tranſmit you as ſpeedily as poſſible, my dear frend, an account of the capture of Ouanaminte.

"Theſe are the particulars.

"THE army had commenced its march at 6 in the evening; a conſiderable fall of rain obliged them to return to camp; the artillery could not advance. We ſet off yeſterday at 8 in the morning, in the beſt order; evolutions of a complex nature were performed with preciſion. We marched three hours before we arrived at an outwork of the revolted negroes, on the plantation Boujot, ſupported by one piece of artillery, which raked the road; this cannon was protected by a river, and an entrenchment pretty well conſtructed.—They fired ſeveral times. The General ſent forward the artillery, which was well ſerved, and yet the rebels did not appear to be intimidated. The General then, at the head of the cavalry, croſſed the river and got poſſeſſion of the cannon; in croſſing the river, we experienced a running fire well kept up. The negroes then fell back upon the plantation Tiroulier, where they were prepared to receive us, as at the camp at Boujot; but here they had an 8 pounder. We advanced within half the diſtance of muſket ſhot, their cannon firing, but without effect. The General ordered our artillery to commence firing, and he went forward with the cavalry, and took poſſeſſion of this piece alſo, ſword in hand. At this time there were but ſeven men with him. After the flight of the rebels, the plantion was found on fire, and every piece of cane in its neighborhood. There were many negroes killed in theſe two attacks.

"We next marched to Ouanaminte, the beſt fortified poſt, indeed the Gibraltar of the revolted. It was four o'clock by the time we had come within gun ſhot of it. This fort had a very reſpectable artillery, well ſerved, but their ſhot paſſed over us.

"Our artillery was not ſilent. The General ordered the dragoons of Mornet to attack on one ſide, while he led thoſe of Ouanaminte on the other. The enemy's fire was very hot and well ſupported. We puſhed on to the aſſault and carried it; we loſt but one man, and had one ſlightly wounded. I could not tell the number of negroes that fell in the engagement, but it is very conſiderable. The enemy chiefly aimed at the General We have viſited ſeveral parts of the poſt, and we ſhall find here good quarters; the General occupies the dwelling of Jean Francois, chief of the revolted. The rebels are much diſconcerted—300 wants to ſurrender. An order given out by the General this morning will tend to bring many to their duty. He promiſes four dollars to each ſoldier who ſhall bring a negro priſoner; this will be a means of preventing their being butchered. I ſhould be too prolix did I attempt the eulogium of our General. He is an intrepid and cool commander, who, by his military talents, will be able to lead his ſoldiers wherever he pleaſes."

Captain Thomas Putman, who arrived a few days ago at Salem, from Gottenburg, informs, that he left that port

* *Formerly the Count de Cuſtine. He was Colonel of the Regiment of Saintonge, in General Rochambeau's army, in America.*

† *An imperial city in the electorate of Triers.*

on the 22d of October last; and that there were expresses arriving there every day previous to his departure, from the armies on the frontiers of France; and that the last express which arrived there, was the 21st of October, and brought intelligence of an engagement having taken place between the Duke of Brunswick's army and that of General Dumourier, whilst the former were on their retreat; and that eight thousand of the enemy had been slain. The Duke's army were continuing their retreat in the utmost precipitation.

In addition to the foregoing, Captain Putman was informed, that after the above-mentioned action, the armies of France were in full cry after the Duke, who was not to be found——France has been successful since the 10th of August. CA IRA!

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, Consul of the United States at Bordeaux, to the Secretary of State, dated Bordeaux, September 11.

"*It was decreed the 6th instant, that, after the first day of October, all tobaccoes that were subject to a duty of 18 livres 15s. per cent. should pay 10 livres per cent. and such as paid 25 livres per cent. duty, should pay 12 livres. All other tobacco of whatever country, should be admitted on paying a duty of 15 livres per quintal. Thus American tobacco stands favored in the duty 5 livres per cent. imported in French vessels, and 3 livres, if imported in American bottoms direct from America.*

"*The administrators of the impost have given general orders to the directors of the custom houses, to admit no merchandize of productions whatever to the payment of the duties, without a cercificate of their origin. This certificate must be from the French Consul in the port of the expedition; or in case there should be no Consul, by a notary or justice of the peace.*

This information is interesting to the merchants throughout the United."

RICHMOND, January 4.

Address from AMERICANS to FAYETTE.

ILLUSTRIOUS patriot! enlightened citizen of the world; for such still thou art, as such thy name is engraven on our hearts, as such recorded on the rolls of immortality. When we saw France convulsed by parties, we rejoiced and we trembled; rejoiced because we still found thee leading where glory called, and where wisdom pointed out the way.—Ardent in the cause of liberty, but guided by prudence. We trembled lest the moderation should draw on thee the resentment of factions struggling for superiority, burning with enthusiasm, and bursting forth against each other, with the violence of rage. Long we saw thee amidst many tempests, ride clear of the rocks which surrounded thee on every side. Still thou wast *Fayette*, and though France, for whom thou wast ready to shed the last crimson drop from thy veins, calls thee traitor—though she had driven the into the hands of despots—though tyrants regardless of the laws of nations confine thee in regions and immure thee in castles* of slavery; still thou art he who bleeding with us in the cause of freedom endeared thyself to the citizens of America—still in the land of princes, in the dominions of monarchs, none is seen great as thyself, and in the land of heroes, thou hast left none thy rival. We hope with thee that France repelling the hosts of slaves which rush against her—which pour into her fertile fields, may not need thy service—we hope that she may soon welcome thee to a land of peace and freedom; we trust that thou wilt yet rise superior to misfortunes and shine more bright when the clouds of adversity are dispelled—we know our wishes would waft thee to our shores and our hearts welcome thee to our bosoms—we know that posterity will admire thy virtues and future ages venerate thy name.

The citizens of America.

* The last account was that he was to be conducted to the castle of Wesel in Germany.

Mode of breaking STEERS to the draft in a few days.

LET the farmer carefully yoke his Steers in a close yard or a stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food, when yoked, which will be in the course of a day. Let them again be yoked the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen fastened before them; in which state let them stand until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, and the next day the Steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before them as usual; and let them be fastened to a waggon or any other carriage; they, having the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. The above process will never fail of producing good working oxen.

MARRIAGES.] Mr. JOHN TURBERVILLE, of Hickory-Hill, to Mrs. ANNE BALLENDINE, both of Westmoreland county.

The Rev. Mr ELLIOTT, to Miss BROKENBROUGH, both of Westmoreland.

DEATHS.] Mr. GEORGE TURBERVILLE, of Peckatone, in Westmoreland county.

In this city, Mrs. JANE ALLEGRE, in an advanced age, after a short illness.

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL.

Extract of a letter dated New-York, the 23d December to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"a vessel is just arrived here in 60 days from Glasgow, with news to the 17th October from London. The French go on *charmingly*—they killed 8000 of the combined ruffians in one action, and 1200 in another—they have taken 2400 Prisoners, with all the baggage of the hirelings—the Duke is clear out of France, and the French soldiers still pursuing—they expect to Burgoyne him and all his army.

Yesterday fifteen Chiefs and three princesses, of the Wabash nation of Indians, arrived at Philadelphia on a visit to the President of the United States. On this occasion a salute was fired on the common by the Artillery.

A Manufactory of Sail-Cloth is now established on the Island of Nantucket, which employs more persons than the five Ropewalks, and ten manufactories of Spermaceti Candles, on that Island.

We are well informed that Mr. Wignel and the new company of Comedians are on board the ship Montgomery, every hour expected at New-York from London. There are certain accounts of this ship having sailed on the 14th October.

The price of Mr. Blanchard's tickets of admission to the Ærostatical Experiment, is five dollars each.

*** *All those indebted to the Printer hereof, are earnestly solicited to pay off their arears as soon as possible.*

Whereas the CO-PARTNERSHIP of

Warington and Keene

Having on the 31st day of October last terminated, by mutual consent; and from that period become finally DISSOLVED, as hath appeared in the public prints of this city, and as THOMAS KEENE means in a short time to depart this state, on a voyage to Great-Britain, it hath been agreed by the subscribers hereto, that JAMES WARINGTON shall take upon himself, and he hereby doth take upon himself, the collection of the co-partnership debts, of every denomination, and the final winding up of the concerns thereof.

ALL PERSONS, therefore, who are by any means, or on any account, indebted to the said co-partnership of WARINTON & KEENE, whether by BOND, NOTE, OPEN ACCOUNT, or otherwise, are hereby to take notice, that they are to make their payments to JAMES WARINGTON, ONLY, or such person or persons as he may appoint for that purpose, from the date hereof; and all persons having claims upon the said co-partnership, are to apply for adjustment of them and payment as above.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1792.

(Signed) JAMES WARINGTON,
THOMAS KEENE,

Witness,
B. RAWLINGS.

Notice to those Concerned.

Mechanics and others who were concerned in the building of the Masons Hall, are desired to give in an estimate of their claims to Mr. Robert Macartney of this city as soon as possible.

Richmond, December 27, 1792.

Wm. & Geo. Richardson

Return their most unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers, for the great encouragement they have received since their commencement in business; and beg leave to inform them, that they have just come to hand, an elegant assortment of SILVER and PLATED WARE, which, from the lateness of the season, they now offer at a low advance.

Amongst which assortment are the following articles, viz.

Coffee pots,	Candlesticks,
Tea pots,	Bracket do.
Cream pots,	Snuffer trays,
Tea caddies,	Sugar dishes,
Castors,	Butter boats,
Vinegretts,	Silver thimbles,
Salts, a great variety of patterns,	Scissors in silver cases,
Beakers,	An assortment of best
Tumblers,	Penknives, &c. &c.

Richmond, December 11, 1792.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust made by Samuel Beall, to the subscribers, we have now for sale about 1200 acres of LAND, lying on the west side of the road leading from the Capitol landing-Bridge to Kippen-hall, in York county, being part of a tract formerly owned by Mr. Custis —A particular description of the land we consider unnecessary, as any person inclinable to purchase will no doubt view it. There is a valuable Mill upon it, and about fifty acres laid down in Wheat. We have also for sale several likely Negro men and women; a small stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; and a number of Plantation utensils, and tools necessary for farming. The purchaser or purchasers will be allowed eighteen months credit, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not duly paid.

NATHANIEL BURREL,
ROBERT ANDREWS,
JOHN PIERCE,
B. HOLMES,
} Trustees.

James City county, Dec. 26, 1792.

At a court held for Charlotte County, the 7th day of November, 1792.

Thomas Redman, James Loggins, and Anne his wife, Mary Malone, Mildred Redman, John Crews, and Sarah his wife.——Plaintifs. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

Mahaney Redman, Daughter, and Benjamin Redman, son of William Redman, deceased. } Deft's.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance according to the act of assembly and the rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state. On the motion of the plaintifs by their attorney, it is ordered that the defendants do appaear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the front door of Sandy Creek Church, in the parish of Cornwall, on some day immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
THOMAS READ, c. c.

Notice to Midwives.

Two or three discreet and well experienced white Midwives, are much wanted in the borough Norfolk and town of Portsmouth.——Those who are disposed to fix themselves in either of the above places, will meet with good encouragement from those of

HUMANITY & BENEVOLENCE.

Norfolk, Dec. 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 10th of January next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, before Mr. Giles', Tavern in Manchester, between

Forty and Fifty Virginia born Slaves.

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children, belonging to the estate of Archibald Cary, deceased.—There are amongst them several valuable tradesmen. A credit of twelve months will be allowed; the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid to

CARTER PAGE, Ex'or. of
ARCHIBALD CARY, dec.

*** It is requested that those persons who hired said Negroes last year, will be pointed in returning them at the time agreed on, and well cloathed.

Six Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from this city on Saturday the 11th inst. a black HORSE and a black MARE. The horse is a Chicasaw, about 5 feet high, 6 years old, shod all round, has a switch tail and hanging mane, branded on the left shoulder, resembling a C. The mare is rather higher than the horse, and about the same age, has a switch tail and hanging mane, and shod all round. As the above horses were missing on Sunday evening, it is probable they may have been rode off by some negroes living in the neighborhood. I will give a generous reward to any person who will bring home the above horses to me living near Shockœ Warehouse.

BALTAZER DORISH.

Richmond November 14, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 15th of January next at Amelia Court house, *For ready money*,

Ten or twelve likely Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of Christopher Hudson, deceased,—This sale is for the purpose of discharging debts due from the said Christopher Hudson. Creditors will have the liberty of purchasing to their respective demands. The subscriber embraces this opportunity to request those who have demands against the estate of the said Christopher Hudson, to bring them forward, duly authenticated, on or before the day of sale; and he further informs them, that as it is important to the estate of the said Christopher Hudson, and may be of importance to the subscriber that the claims should be made known in that time; this advertisement will be offered in bar to any claims which may be exhibited after that day.

CHARLES HUDSON, acting Ex'r.

Amelia County, Dec. 17, 1792.

Dudley Woodworth, & Co.

Have removed their

GROCERY STORE

To the MAIN-STREET, *(two doors below Harris's brick house,)*

Where they are now selling a general and good assortment of GROCERIES, on moderate terms, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1792.

Just Published,

And for sale by T. Nicolson, just above the Eagle-Tavern, the Virginia

ALMANACK,

For the year 1793

Containing the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, remarkable days, weather, &c. the Sun and Moon's rising and setting, calculated according to art; a list of Delegates and Senators of the Assembly; members of the Privy Council, Judges of the Supreme courts, and other officers of government; a table of court days, viz. the Superior, District, and county courts.—Scetch of the roads from Richmond to Charlestown—To Hampton.—To the Sweet Springs.—To Philadelphia, &c. &c. Table for weighing Gold.—Table of Cents turned into shillings, pence, and farthings.——A persian tale, called Bethmendi.—The behavior of a person born blind, upon receiving his sight at 20 years of age, by the operation of an Oculist.—A Fragment. Anecdotes, &c. and several new Songs.

Richard Denny,

Has just received a few pipes and quarter casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

Which he will sell low, for CASH, tobacco, or wheat.

Richmond, November 6th, 1792.

May be had at this OFFICE,

A Catechism or an Introduction to be learned by every person before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop.

POET's CORNER.

On the NATIVITY of our LORD and SAVIOUR.

ANGELIC hosts, who dwell above,
And taste the streams of sacred love,
Descend, and teach mankind to sing
The honours of our new-born King.

'Tis done, behold the opening skies!
A band celestial meets my eyes;
Hark! hark! their well-tun'd harps of gold
The wond'rous tale of love unfold.

"Good-will to men from GOD on high!"
Good-will! the lawns and groves reply;
Peace! peace on earth, the SAVIOUR reigns!"
Peace! peace? re-echoes thro' the plains.

In flesh behold the mighty GOD,
Who rules creation with his nod;
In Bethle'm, lo! Emanuel's born—
Hail, heav'n and earth, the joyful morn!

In obedience to the resolutions of the House of Representatives, one of the 21st inst. directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report a plan for the redemption of so much of the Public debt, as by the act, intitled, "an act making provision for the debt of the United States," the United States have reserved the right to redeem—the other of the 22d instant, directing him to report the plan of a provision for the reimbursement of the Loan made of the Bank of the United States, pursuant to the 11th section of the act intituled, "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States,"—The said Secretary respectfully submits the following report.

(Continued from our last.)

A.

Table shewing the effect of a sum annually created, equal to the interest of the sum to be redeemed within each year, for a period of nine years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1793, on the supposition that the interest on the sum annually redeemed be invested, as it is liberated, in the purchase of 6 per cent. stock, at the price of 22 shillings on the pound.

Periods of Redemption.		Sums annually redeemable. Dollars.	Cents.
January 1st,	1794	550,000	
ditto	1795	583,000	
ditto	1796	617,980	
ditto	1797	655,058	80
ditto	1798	694,362	33
ditto	1799	736,024	07
ditto	1800	780,185	52
ditto	1801	826,996	65
ditto	1802	1,126,616	44

Interest on debt paid in and purchased.

Interest annual liberated. Dollars.	Cents.	Sums annual purchase. Dollars.	Cents.
33,000		291,172	04
34,980		262,523	05
37,078	80	231,916	56
39,303	52	199,233	86
41,663	73	164,349	20
44,161	44	127,129	15
46,811	13	87,432	33
49,619	79	45,108	90
67,596	41	61,451	28
65,000		573,520	70
459,212	82	2043,837	07

Treasury Department,
November 30, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B.

The exhibiting a view of the proposed plan of redemption.

Periods of redemption or payment.		Sums redeemable. Dollars,	Cents.
Jan. 1,	1794	550,000	
ditto	1795	583,000	
ditto	1796	617,980	
ditto	1797	655,058	80
ditto	1798	694,362	33
ditto	1799	736,024	07
ditto	1800	780,185	52
ditto	1801	826,996	65
ditto	1802	1126,616	44
Total redeemed by 1st Jan. 1802.		6570,223	81

Temporary loans.

Times of reimbursements.		Years duration.
Jan 1,	1799	5
ditto	1800	5
ditto	1801	5
ditto	1802	5
ditto	1802	4
ditto	1802	3
ditto	1802	2
ditto	1802	1

Amount of sums borrowed with compound interest to the respective periods of reimbursements. Dollars.	Cents.	Years when annuities begin to accrue.
701,954		1793
744,071	24	1794
788,715	51	1795
836,038	44	1796
843,997	41	1797
852,031	46	1798
860,154	53	1799
868,346	48	1800

Years Annuities.	Annuities. Dollars.	Cents.
6	103,199	06
6	109,391	60
6	115,855	17
6	122,912	48
5	152,743	12
4	197,680	20
3	272,848	38
2	423,583	64

N. B. All the calculations in this table, proceed upon a rate of five per cent. interest.

Treasury Department, Nov. 30, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Copy of a letter from a member of the Senate, to his constituents, dated Richmond, December 28th, 1792.

IT is proper that the representative should communicate with his constituents upon subjects of legislation, as by this means political information may be conveyed to the people, and a spirit of enquiry pronounced, may tend to correct the errors of the legislature. A personal communication would be more satisfactory, but the extent of the district which I represent, renders this mode preferable, as it may be more diffusive. Since the adoption of the fœderal constitution, the state legislatures are confined to subjects which relate to their internal government, and this confinement of their powers, affords them leisure to methodize and amend their laws in such a manner as to form a permanent and valuable code. The confused state of our acts of Assembly rendered an attempt of this kind absolutely necessary, for the laws of a general and permanent nature were branched out into a multiplicity of acts tedious to find, and difficult to connect; parts of acts had been repealed by subsequent laws, and the repealing acts in many instances expired or repealed; temporary and occasional regulations were interspersed among these and added to the confusion, so that even your judges pronounced the law with diffidence. The General Assembly of this state in the year 1789, passed an act concerning a new edition of the laws of this commonwealth, and appointed a committee to revise and arrange the acts of Assembly, and such British statutes as were applicable to this country. Conformably to the directions of that act, the committee have reported to the legislature the result of their labors. The General Assembly at the commencement of this session took into consideration the report of the committee, drawn in the form of bills on the subject matter of such British statutes as were suited to this country, and had not already been enacted in the form of Virginia laws; also those drawn on the subject of such acts of Assembly as were of a general nature, and proper by reason of their multiplicity to be reduced into single acts; and on all the acts which ought to remain in force after the present session, that are of a like general concern, and whose operation is neither temporary, nor occasional; and have adopted this method as proper to form a future code of the general laws of this commonwealth. In our progress through this revision which is intended to give us a permanent system of laws, we have endeavoured to make them as perfect as possible; a considerable length of time was therefore necessarily employed in the discussion of proposed amendments, many of which have been ultimately lost by disagreement. If I was to give you an account of the propositions which have been negatived, and which consumed the greater part of our time, this letter would be insupportably tedious; I will then concisely hint at those changes in, and additions to the general laws of this state as appear to me to be most interesting; first mentioning those which relate to the revised code, and then those which have originated during the present session. The executive are prohibited by law to release any fine or amercement assessed by jury.

The District courts are invested with complete chancery jurisdiction to grant, dissolve and finally decree injunctions to their own judgments.

Five dollars may be recovered by warrant before a single magistrate, and twenty dollars may be recovered by petition before a county court.

The fœderal constitution gives to Congress the power of regulating coin; they have exercised the power by the establishment of a mint, and the circulation of a new denomination of money, the most simple in calculation which can be devised. The General Assembly have thought proper to adopt this mode of enumeration in their system of laws, and I doubt not, but that in a few years, the enumeration by dimes, cents and mills, will be as familiar to the people, as that by pounds shillings and pence. The county courts are authorised at their discretion, to direct their clerks to keep the clerks offices at their respective courthouses, or at any other convenient place in the county; but previous to this direction, the court shall provide at the expence of the county, an office built of brick and covered with tile, lead, or slate, and as much land thereunto appurtenant as they shall judge necessary.

Bills of Exchange shall carry fifteen per cent. damages, and five per centum per annum interest from the date of the protest.

The public taxes are reduced one third, except in a few instances. The tax upon law process in the county courts is discontinued.

The commissioners of the tax are to be chosen annually, in the months of September or October, and for misbehaviour are removable by their county courts.

Deeds for the conveyance of land may be proven before the court of the county where the deed is executed, and upon a certificate of such probate to the court of the county where the land lies, the deed must be admitted to record in the last mentioned court.

In suits instituted against executors or administrators upon open accounts, the courts are directed to expunge all items of accounts which are of longer standing than five years from the death of the testator or intestate, and the plaintiff for antedating the account is subjected to a forfeiture of ten fold the amount of the articles so antedated.

Judgments rendered against a testator or intestate in his life time cannot be sued upon, or renewed by scire facias after five years from the qualification of the executor or administrator with the usual saving against these limitations to persons non compos mentis, &c.

Executions are regulated in the same manner as heretofore, except that insolvent prisoners may be released without remaining in jail twenty days; and after release ment they are not subject to an execution against their bodies for any judgment obtained before the oath of insolvency administered, unless upon the circumstances of the case the court shall otherwise direct.

Warrants for waste and unappropriated land may be purchased, by paying two dollars for every hundred acres to the treasurer, in either specie or certificates; but lands forfeited to the commonwealth for non-payment of taxes, cannot be purchased for less than one hundred dollars for every hundred acres, in either specie or certificates.

Slaves are not subject to outlawry.

Slaves set free by their owners, shall be liable to executions for all debts contracted before the emancipation.

The overseers of the poor are directed to meet, on the first Monday of March in every year to assess the poor rates, and upon a failure to account for the money by them received for the poor of the county, they shall be liable to the penalty of one hundred dollars to be recovered by an action of debt for the use of the county

Clerks of courts are directed not to issue licences for the marriage of persons under age, without the personal consent of the father or guardian, or the certificate of such consent, attested by two witnesses, one of whom shall appear before the clerk, and make oath that he saw the parent or guardian sign the certificate.

All militia fines are remitted, and directed to be immediately repaid, except where they have been applied according to law, and in those cases they are to be refunded by future militia fines.

The executive are authorised to remit all damages against delinquent sheriffs, upon their paying the principal, interest, and costs of the judgments of the commonwealth against them, before the first day of July, in the year 1793.

All the acts of a permanent and general nature which have been passed during the session, are suspended in their operation until the first day of October 1793, except in a few instances where an immediate operation was necessary, and these well be directly published.

The acts of assembly of importance which have originated during the present session; are, as follow: For the establishment of a bank at the town of Alexandria:

For the establishment of a Bank in the city of Richmond; both of these institutions were considered to be necessary for the convenience of commerce as the trading interests of Richmond and Alexandria are various and distinct Banks have been found to be useful in all countries where they have been established, and may be particularly advantageous to this state at present, as they will in a great measure counteract the influence of the Continental bank established at Philadelphia, which has a tendency to operate partially to our injury:

For the repeal of the law establishing the sinking fund; the public securities having appreciated so greatly as to render that institution unnecessary:

For a new arrangement of the militia conformably to the act of Congress:

For the division of the state into nineteen districts, each to choose a member to the house of Representatives on the third Monday in March 1793.

I should have been pleased if this communication had been more accurate for in avoiding to be tedious. I fear I have failed to give satisfactory information.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS,

SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furnished with any

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EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds. | APPEARANCE ditto.
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